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=> file biosis, medline, dgene, hcaplus, embase, wpids, japio, jicst, frosti,
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=> s efp

L1 859 EFP

=> s elongation factor p?

TERM 'P?' EXCEEDED TRUNCATION LIMITS - SEARCH ENDED
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u

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2 FILES SEARCHED...

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

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=> s ribosomal proteins and (l16?)

L16 NOT FOUND

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=> s ribosomal protein

9 FILES SEARCHED...

L2 25430 RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN

=> s l1 and l2

L3 1 L1 AND L2

=> d l3 ti abs ibib tot

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE

TI Stage-specific expression of estrogen receptor subtypes and estrogen responsive finger protein in preimplantational mouse embryos.

AB In hope of understanding possible roles of estrogen during early embryogenesis, we examined the expression of both estrogen receptor alpha (ER alpha) and ER beta, a recently cloned novel subtype, in mouse oocytes and preimplantation embryos by means of reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). To investigate whether estrogen actually exerts its action, we further determined the expression of **efp** (estrogen-responsive finger protein), a newly characterized estrogen responsive gene belonging to the RING finger family. ER alpha mRNA was detected in whole ovaries, cumulus-oocyte complexes, denuded oocytes, 2-cell and 4-cell embryos, whereas it was undetected in 8-cell embryos. Interestingly it reappeared in morulae and blastocysts. ER beta mRNA was detected similarly to ER alpha except for the absence of ER beta mRNA in morulae. The **efp** mRNA was detected in whole ovaries, cumulus-oocyte complexes, 4-cell embryos, morulae and blastocysts. The stage specific expression of ER alpha and ER beta along with detection of the product of the estrogen responsive gene in early preimplantation embryos may indicate the possible physiological roles of estrogen in early embryogenesis.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999353652 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99353652

TITLE: Stage-specific expression of estrogen receptor subtypes and

estrogen responsive finger protein in preimplantational mouse embryos.

AUTHOR: Hiroi H; Momoeda M; Inoue S; Tsuchiya F; Matsumi H; Tsutsumi O; Muramatsu M; Taketani Y

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo, Japan.

SOURCE: ENDOCRINE JOURNAL, (1999 Feb) 46 (1) 153-8.
Journal code: BT5. ISSN: 0918-8959.

PUB. COUNTRY: Japan

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 160911
ENTRY WEEK: 91101

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:28:08 ON 16 JAN 2001)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, DGENE, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO,
JICST-EPLUS,
FROSTI, CEN, CEABA-VTB, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT
10:29:52 ON 16 JAN 2001

L1 859 S EFP
L2 25430 S RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN
L3 1 S L1 AND L2

=> s l1 and modulation

L4 30 L1 AND MODULATION

=> s prokaryotic cell function

L5 0 PROKARYOTIC CELL FUNCTION

=> s l4 and (prokaryotic cell function?)

7 FILES SEARCHED...

L6 0 L4 AND (PROKARYOTIC CELL FUNCTION?)

=> s l4 and (function or activity?)

3 FILES SEARCHED...

L7 22 L4 AND (FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY?)

=> s l4 and method

L8 8 L4 AND METHOD

=> s l8 and l7

L9 5 L8 AND L7

=> d l9 ti abs ibib tot

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative
computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the
lower limbs.

AB Precision, long-term stability, linearity and accuracy of the x-ray
peripheral quantitative computerized tomographic (pQCT) bone scanner XCT
3000 (Norland-Stratec Medical Sys.) were evaluated using the European
Forearm Phantom (EFP). In vivo measurements were assessed using
a standardized procedure at the distal femur and the distal tibia. In the
patient-scan mode, the spatial resolution of the system was 1.04 +/- 0.05
lp/mm as measured at the 10% level of the modulation transfer
function (MTF). The contrast-detail diagram (CDD) yielded a
minimal difference in attenuation coefficient (AC) of 0.07 cm⁻¹ at an
object size of 0.5 mm. The effective dose for humans was calculated to be
less than 1.5 muSv per scan. Short-term precision in vivo was expressed

as

root mean square standard deviation of paired measurements of 20 healthy volunteers (RMSSD = 0.5%). At the distal femur total volumetric density (ToD) and total cross-sectional area (ToA) were found to be less sensitive

to positioning errors than at the distal tibia. Structural parameters like

the polar cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMIp) or the polar cross-sectional moment of resistance (CSMRp) showed a good short-term precision at the distal femur (RMSSD = 1.2 and 1.4%). The relation between

the two skeletal sites with respect to CSMIp or CSMRp showed a high coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.77$ and 0.74).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:401089 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800401089

TITLE: Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for

the

bone densitometry at the lower limbs.

AUTHOR(S): Braun, M. J.; Meta, M. D.; Schneider, P. (1); Reiners, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Josef-Schneider-Str. 2, Clinic Nuclear Med., D-97080 Wuerzburg Germany

SOURCE: Physics in Medicine and Biology, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 2279-2294.

ISSN: 0031-9155.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL

TI Electronic fluorescent display

AB In a cathodoluminescent display device, spacer elements are used to provide rigid mechanical support between the face and back plates when the chamber of the device is evacuated so that thin face and back

plates

may be used even for large-screen displays. The spacer support includes a spacer plate having holes therein for passage of electrons between

the

anode and cathode where a predetermined small number of one or more pixel dots corresponds to and spatially overlaps one hole, thereby reducing crosstalk. Shadow-reducing electrodes are employed on the back plate and spacer members alongside the cathode to cause the path of electrons from the cathode to the anode to spread out in order to

reduce

shadows caused by the presence of the spacer members. Various configurations of the two or three sets of grid electrodes may be employed to improve resolution and focusing. A linear array of cathode filament segments is used instead of one long integral cathode wire where the ends of the segments overlap to eliminate any visible gaps caused by the end portions of the segments being at lower temperatures than intermediate portions.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94871 USPATFULL

TITLE: Electronic fluorescent display

INVENTOR(S): Shichao, Ge, Santa Clara, CA, United States

Lam, Victor, Saratoga, CA, United States

Liang, Jemm Y., San Jose, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PanoCorp Display Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565742	19961015
	WO 9302442	19930204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-70343	19930702 (8)

WO 1992-US5883 19920714
19930702 PC 71 date
19930702 PC 102(e) date

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20110715
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-730110, filed on 15 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5229691 And Ser. No. US 1991-657867, filed on 25 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5170100
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Issing, Gregory C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 61
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 56 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2601

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL

TI Composite frame reconfiguration in integrated services networks
AB **Method** and apparatus for information communication during call connections between subscribers adapted to transmit and receive multimedia information at a pair of endpoint nodes of a fast packet switched network, the endpoint nodes being connected by a network path including at least one transit node traversed by links of the path. The multimedia information is conveyed as traffic consisting of a plurality of component types from among voice, video and data traffic component types each associated with a different subscriber at one of the endpoint nodes. A succession of composite frames conveying information is launched from each of the endpoint nodes to the other of the pair on the network path, with each of the frames configured to contain a plurality of fixed size channels representing bandwidth allocations for each of the traffic component types. Each channel is assigned to a subscriber of the respective traffic component type at the endpoint node from which the composite frame was launched for the duration of that subscriber's respective call connection. The composite frames are dynamically reconfigured by releasing and reassigning channels at each of the endpoint nodes when necessary to accommodate changes in traffic flow in the network.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:8293 USPATFULL
TITLE: Composite frame reconfiguration in integrated services networks
INVENTOR(S): Bernstein, Simon, Reston, VA, United States
Jurkevich, Mark, Burtonsville, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sprint International Communications Corp., Reston, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5282202	19940125
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-676537	19910328 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20091117	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Olms, Douglas W.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hom, Shick	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wigman, Cohen, Leitner & Myers	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	24 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2387	

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL

TI Prioritizing attributes in integrated services networks

AB A system and method of transmitting information between a multiplicity of subscribers as components of traffic in an integrated services network (ISN). The information traffic consists of a multiplicity of media types associated with respective ones of the different subscribers including voice, video and data traffic component types. Each traffic component type has attributes relevant to transmission through the ISN which may differ from such attributes of the other traffic component types, such as delay sensitivity, loss tolerance, **activity** level, burst size, average packet length, and probability of buffer overflow. A plurality of the traffic

component

types to be transmitted, limited to those destined for subscribers at the same exit point of the ISN, is assembled from subscribers at an entry point of the ISN into a single composite frame of variable size for transmission along a path through the ISN. A different priority level is assigned to each traffic component type for transmission through the ISN according to the respective attributes of the traffic component types. The transmission of composite frames containing lower priority traffic component types is selectively blocked while allowing transmission of composite frames containing higher priority types

during

periods of traffic congestion or when control of traffic flow is otherwise required along the path.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:83521 USPATFULL

TITLE: Prioritizing attributes in integrated services networks

INVENTOR(S): Jurkevich, Mark, Burtonsville, MD, United States
Bernstein, Simon, Reston, VA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sprint International Communications Corp., Reston, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5251209	19931005
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-676515	19910328 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20100921	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Olms, Douglas W.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hom, Shick	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wigman, Cohen, Leitner & Myers	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	26 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2252	

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL

TI Microprocessor speed controller

AB An AC Motor Speed Controller used to control the Speed, Torque and Horsepower of an AC motor. It allows the speed of the motor to be adjusted to the desired level and is calibrated to develop the desired torque, either automatically through load feedback or through a predetermined or preset level. It also allows for excessive torque to

be

developed under starting and acceleration conditions while providing

for

controlled deceleration with proportional braking of the inertia load.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:52118 USPATFULL

TITLE: Microprocessor speed controller

INVENTOR(S): Landino, Paul J., New Haven, CT, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ramadei, Michael J., Bethany, CT, United States
Zycron Systems, Inc., West Hartford, CT, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4843297	19890627
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1986-902501	19860902 (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1984-670817, filed on 13 Nov 1984, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Smith, Jr., David	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	St. Onge, Steward, Johnston & Reens	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	699	

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FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, DGENE, HCAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO, JICST-EPLUS, FROSTI, CEN, CEABA-VTB, SCISEARCH, BIOTECHDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:29:52 ON 16 JAN 2001

L1 859 S EFP
L2 25430 S RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN
L3 1 S L1 AND L2
L4 30 S L1 AND MODULATION
L5 0 S PROKARYOTIC CELL FUNCTION
L6 0 S L4 AND (PROKARYOTIC CELL FUNCTION?)
L7 22 S L4 AND (FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY?)
L8 8 S L4 AND METHOD
L9 5 S L8 AND L7

=> d 17 ti abs ibib tot

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
TI Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the lower limbs.
AB Precision, long-term stability, linearity and accuracy of the x-ray peripheral quantitative computerized tomographic (pQCT) bone scanner XCT 3000 (Norland-Stratec Medical Sys.) were evaluated using the European Forearm Phantom (EFP). In vivo measurements were assessed using a standardized procedure at the distal femur and the distal tibia. In the patient-scan mode, the spatial resolution of the system was 1.04 +- 0.05 lp/mm as measured at the 10% level of the modulation transfer function (MTF). The contrast-detail diagram (CDD) yielded a minimal difference in attenuation coefficient (AC) of 0.07 cm-1 at an object size of 0.5 mm. The effective dose for humans was calculated to be less than 1.5 muSv per scan. Short-term precision in vivo was expressed as root mean square standard deviation of paired measurements of 20 healthy volunteers (RMSSD = 0.5%). At the distal femur total volumetric density (ToD) and total cross-sectional area (ToA) were found to be less sensitive to positioning errors than at the distal tibia. Structural parameters like

the polar cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMIp) or the polar cross-sectional moment of resistance (CSMRp) showed a good short-term precision at the distal femur (RMSSD = 1.2 and 1.1). The relation between

the two skeletal sites with respect to CSMIp or CSMRp showed a high coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.77$ and 0.74).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:401089 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800401089

TITLE: Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for

the

bone densitometry at the lower limbs.

AUTHOR(S): Braun, M. J.; Meta, M. D.; Schneider, P. (1); Reiners, C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Josef-Schneider-Str. 2, Clinic Nuclear Med., D-97080 Wuerzburg Germany

SOURCE: Physics in Medicine and Biology, (Aug., 1998) Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 2279-2294.
ISSN: 0031-9155.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perfused rat islets and insulin-secreting clonal beta-cell lines.

AB TRH immunoreactivity has been detected in the pancreas of man and rat and localized to the islets of Langerhans. We studied the effect of synthetic TRH and the related tripeptide pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide (**EPF**) on isolated perfused rat islets and the glucose-responsive clonal cell lines HIT-T15 and RIN5AH. TRH at 10 nM potentiated ($0.5 \pm$

0.1 (control) vs. 0.8 ± 0.1 (TRH) pmol/10-6 cells per 120 min; mean \pm SEM;

n = 6; $P < 0.001$; n = 15), whereas **EPF** from 1 nM upwards suppressed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion (0.8 ± 0.1 (control) vs. 0.5 ± 0.1 (**EPF**) pmol/10-6 cells per 120 min; $P < 0.001$; n = 12) in the cell lines. Further, **EPF** reversed TRH-stimulated insulin release. Similar responses were observed in perfused isolated

rat islets at the tested dose of 1 μ M. Gel permeation chromatography of rat adult and neonatal whole pancreas, isolated islets, and HIT cell extracts demonstrated the elution of total TRH-like immunoreactivity (t-TRH-LI) in the same position as synthetic TRH. Cation exchange analysis of the T-TRH-LI from rat adult pancreas and HIT cell extracts showed that

neutral

TRH-like peptides corresponding to synthetic **EPF** were also present. Reverse-phase fast protein liquid chromatographic analysis of t-TRH-LI in the unbound fraction of these extracts subjected to anion exchange columns, also demonstrated peaks corresponding to synthetic **EPF**. We conclude that TRH potentiates, whereas **EPF** inhibits, glucose-stimulated insulin release in isolated perfused islets and the cell lines. In addition, **EPF** reversed the stimulatory effect of TRH. The presence of **EPF**-LI in rat adult and neonatal pancreas and HIT cell extracts suggests it may contribute in the modulation of pancreatic endocrine function.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:547245 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199698561545

TITLE: Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perfused rat islets and insulin-secreting clonal beta-cell lines.

AUTHOR(S): Kulkarni, Rohit N.; Wang, Zhi-Li; Akinsanya, Karen O.; Bennet, William M.; Wang, Ren-Ming; Smith, David M.;

Ghatei, Mohammad A.; Byfield, Peter G. H.; Bloom, Stephen R. (1)

CORPORATE SOURCE: Francis Fraser Lab., Div. Endocrinol. Metabolism, Dep. Metabolic Med., Hammersmith Hosp., Du Cane Road, London

W12

ONN UK

SOURCE: Endocrinology, (1995) Vol. 136, No. 11, pp. 5155-5164.
ISSN: 0013-7227.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response.

AB In the rat, the main olfactory bulb receives a strong noradrenergic (NA) input from the locus coeruleus which is critical for different types of olfactory learning. However, the resulting effect of NA **modulation** on the olfactory bulb electrical **activity** and its pharmacology are not well understood. In this study, we investigated the action of NA on the bulbar neuronal population using evoked field potentials (**EFP**) elicited antidromically in the olfactory bulb of anesthetized rats, by stimulation of the lateral olfactory tract (LOT). EFPs in response to single and paired-pulse stimulation of the LOT were collected before, during and until 2 h after a 10 min perfusion of pharmacological agents through a push-pull cannula. Four concentrations of NA were tested ranging from 10^{-5} M to 10^{-2} M. NA induced a reversible dose-dependent effect. The major effect was observed at 10^{-3} M. It consisted of an increase in Component 2 amplitude (depolarization of granules cell dendrites) and a decrease in Component 3 amplitude (depolarization of granule cell bodies). In parallel, paired-pulse inhibition of mitral cells

M) by granule cells was increased. The alpha-1 agonist phenylephrine (10^{-3} M)

mimicked most of the effects of NA whereas the alpha-1 antagonist prazosin

(10^{-3} M) blocked its main action. Isoproterenol (beta agonist, 10^{-3} M) and

clonidine (alpha-2 agonist, 10^{-3} M) could not reproduce the effects of NA.

Thus mainly through the activation of alpha-1 receptors, NA enhances synaptic activation of granule cells and increases feed-back inhibition of

mitral cells. Consequences of such effects in the context of learning and memory are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:340051 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598354351

TITLE: A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response.

AUTHOR(S): Mouly, Anne-Marie (1); Elaagouby, A.; Ravel, Nadine

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Lab. Physiol. Neurosensorielle, Univ. Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Cent. Natl. Rech. Sci. URA 180, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France

SOURCE: Brain Research, (1995) Vol. 681, No. 1-2, pp. 47-57.
ISSN: 0006-8993.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 22 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS

TI RELATIVE CHANGES IN LH PULSATILITY DURING THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE USING DATA FROM HYPOGONADAL WOMEN AS A REFERENCE POINT.

AB The basic premise of this study is that the GnRH-LH pulsatile **activity**, particularly its frequency characteristics, constitutes, in the absence of any considerable ovarian feedback, the intrinsic rhythm

of the hypothalamic-pituitary unit at its maximal rate. Thus, LH pulse attributes determined in postpubertal hypogonadal subjects may be used as a reference in assessing the degree of influence exerted by endocrine factors that modulate GnRH-LH pulses. Accordingly, serum LH levels were determined in samples obtained at 15-min intervals for 24 h in 20 hypogonadal women: 13 postmenopausal women (PMW) and seven women with premature ovarian failure (POF). Similar measurements were performed in

60

normally cycling women: 25 in the early follicular phase (EFP), 13 in the late follicular phase (LFP), seven at midcycle surge (LH surge) and 15 in the midluteal phase (MLP). Significant pulses were identified

by

the cluster algorithm utilizing factors appropriate for 24 h data series of a sampling frequency of 15-min intervals. The results show a 24-h

mean

(\pm SE) LH pulse frequency of 78.2 \pm 2.8 and 85.5 \pm 2.4 min per pulse for young (POF) and older (PMW) hypogonadal women, respectively. During the follicular phase of the cycle, the LH pulse frequency is not significantly different from that of hypogonadal women, but there is a significant ($P < 0.05$) increase from early to late follicular phases

(95.4

\pm 3.3 vs 78.8 \pm 2.2 min per pulse). However, when the sleep periods are excluded from the 24-h data series because of the associated decrease of LH pulse frequency in EFP women, the resulting pulse frequencies are almost identical for EFP, LFP, and PMW. An elevation beyond the basic pulse rhythm determined in PMW or POF is not observed in any phase of the menstrual cycle studied, including the midcycle surge. The decrease in LH pulse frequency during the luteal

phase

of the cycle (151.8 \pm 8.0 min per pulse, $P < 0.001$ vs hypogonadal women) beyond the conference pulse frequency of hypogonadal women is unequivocal. By contrast, the pulse amplitude varies markedly among the groups with the largest found in POF (36.6 \pm 4.5 IU/l). It follows, in descending order, PMW (22.7 \pm 3.1 IU/l), midcycle surge (17.3 \pm 2.8 IU/l), MLP women (7.0 \pm 1.3 IU/l) and the EFP (4.9 \pm 0.3 IU/l) and LFP (4.0 \pm 0.4 IU/l). These data support the concept that

the

changes in the LH pulse frequency during the menstrual cycle can be reduced, but do not exceed the periodicity of the basic rhythm of the GnRH-LH pulse generator determined in hypogonadal women. Our observations also demonstrate that the pulse amplitude is subject to profound modulation by ovarian factors. Thus, the basic rhythm of GnRH-LH pulses may serve as a meaningful reference in assessing influences by endocrine factors on GnRH-LH pulsatile activity.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:283327 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA90:14173

TITLE: RELATIVE CHANGES IN LH PULSATILITY DURING THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE USING DATA FROM HYPOGONADAL WOMEN AS A REFERENCE POINT.

AUTHOR(S): ROSSMANITH W G; LIU C H; LAUGHLIN G A; MORTOLA J F; SUH B Y; YEN S S C

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. OBSTET.-GYNECOL., UNIV. ULM, PRITZWITZSTRASSE 43, D-7900 ULM/D., W. GER.

SOURCE: CLIN ENDOCRINOL, (1990) 32 (5), 647-660.

CODEN: CLECAP. ISSN: 0300-0664.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 22 MEDLINE

TI Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the lower limbs.

AB Precision, long-term stability, linearity and accuracy of the x-ray

peripheral quantitative computerized tomographic (pQCT) bone scanner XCT 3000 (Norland-Strattec Medical Sys.) were evaluated using the European Forearm Phantom (EFP). In vivo measurements were assessed using a standardized procedure at the distal femur and the distal tibia. In the patient-scan mode, the spatial resolution of the system was 1.04 ± 0.05 lp/mm as measured at the 10% level of the modulation transfer function (MTF). The contrast-detail diagram (CDD) yielded a minimal difference in attenuation coefficient (AC) of 0.07 cm⁻¹ at an object size of 0.5 mm. The effective dose for humans was calculated to be less than 1.5 microSv per scan. Short-term precision in vivo was expressed

as root mean square standard deviation of paired measurements of 20 healthy volunteers (RMSSD = 0.5%). At the distal femur total volumetric density (ToD) and total cross-sectional area (ToA) were found to be less sensitive to positioning errors than at the distal tibia. Structural parameters like the polar cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMIp) or the polar cross-sectional moment of resistance (CSMRp) showed a good short-term precision at the distal femur (RMSSD = 1.2 and 1.4%). The relation between the two skeletal sites with respect to CSMIp or CSMRp showed a high coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.77$ and 0.74).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998391420 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98391420
TITLE: Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for

the bone densitometry at the lower limbs.
AUTHOR: Braun M J; Meta M D; Schneider P; Reiners C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinic of Nuclear Medicine, University of Wuerzburg, Germany.
SOURCE: PHYSICS IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, (1998 Aug) 43 (8) 2279-94.

JOURNAL: Journal code: P6J. ISSN: 0031-9155.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199901
ENTRY WEEK: 19990104

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 22 MEDLINE

TI Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perfused rat islets and insulin-secreting clonal beta-cell lines.

AB TRH immunoreactivity has been detected in the pancreas of man and rat and localized to the islets of Langerhans. We studied the effect of synthetic TRH and the related tripeptide pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide (EFP) on isolated perfused rat islets and the glucose-responsive clonal cell lines HIT-T15 and RIN5AH. TRH at 10 nM potentiated $[0.5 \pm 0.1$ (control) vs. 0.8 ± 0.1 (TRH) pmol/10(6) cells per 120 min; mean

\pm SEM; $n = 6$; $P < 0.001$; $n = 15$], whereas EFP from 1 nM upwards suppressed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion $[0.8 \pm 0.1$ (control)

vs. 0.5 ± 0.1 (EFP) pmol/10(6) cells per 120 min; $P < 0.001$; $n = 12$] in the cell lines. Further, EFP reversed TRH-stimulated insulin release. Similar responses were observed in perfused isolated

rat islets at the tested dose of 1 microM. Gel permeation chromatography of rat adult and neonatal whole pancreas, isolated islets, and HIT cell extracts demonstrated the elution of total TRH-like immunoreactivity (t-TRH-II) in the same position as synthetic TRH. Cation exchange analysis

of the t-TRH-LI from rat adult pancreas and HIT cell extracts showed that neutral TRH-like peptides corresponding to synthetic **EFF** were also present. Reverse-phase fast protein liquid chromatographic analysis of t-TRH-LI in the unbound fraction of these extracts subjected to anion exchange columns, also demonstrated peaks corresponding to synthetic **EFF**. We conclude that TRH potentiates, whereas **EFF** inhibits, glucose-stimulated insulin release in isolated perifused islets and the cell lines. In addition, **EFF** reversed the stimulatory effect of TRH. The presence of **EFF**-LI in rat adult and neonatal pancreas and HIT cell extracts suggests it may contribute in the **modulation** of pancreatic endocrine **function**.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96042522 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96042522
TITLE: Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perifused rat islets and insulin-secreting clonal beta-cell lines.
AUTHOR: Kulkarni R N; Wang Z L; Akinsanya K O; Bennet W M; Wang R M; Smith D M; Gbatei M A; Byfield P G; Bloom S R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Francis Fraser Laboratories, Department of Metabolic Medicine, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1995 Nov) 136 (11) 5155-64.
Journal code: EGZ. ISSN: 0013-7227.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199602

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 22 MEDLINE

TI A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response.

AB In the rat, the main olfactory bulb receives a strong noradrenergic (NA) input from the locus coeruleus which is critical for different types of olfactory learning. However, the resulting effect of NA **modulation** on the olfactory bulb electrical **activity** and its pharmacology are not well understood. In this study, we investigated the action of NA on the bulbar neuronal population using evoked field potentials (**EFF**) elicited antidromically in the olfactory bulb of anesthetized rats, by stimulation of the lateral olfactory tract

(LOT).

EFFs in response to single and paired-pulse stimulation of the LOT were collected before, during and until 2 h after a 10 min perfusion of pharmacological agents through a push-pull cannula. Four concentrations

of

NA were tested ranging from $10(-5)$ M to $10(-2)$ M. NA induced a reversible dose-dependent effect. The major effect was observed at $10(-3)$ M. It consisted of an increase in Component 2 amplitude (depolarization of granules cell dendrites) and a decrease in Component 3 amplitude (depolarization of granule cell bodies). In parallel, paired-pulse inhibition of mitral cells by granule cells was increased. The alpha 1 agonist phenylephrine ($10(-3)$ M) mimicked most of the effects of NA whereas the alpha 1 antagonist prazosin ($10(-3)$ M) blocked its main action. Isoproterenol (beta agonist, $10(-3)$ M) and clonidine (alpha 2 agonist, $10(-3)$ M) could not reproduce the effects of NA. Thus mainly through the activation of alpha 1 receptors, NA enhances synaptic activation of granule cells and increases feed-back inhibition of mitral cells. Consequences of such effects in the context of learning and memory are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96031778 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96031778

TITLE: A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat
ofactory bulb using evoked field ential response.
AUTHOR: M. A M; Elaagouby A; Ravel N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physiologie Neurosensorielle, Universite
Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Centre National de la Recherche
Scientifique URA 180, Villeurbanne, France..
SOURCE: BRAIN RESEARCH, (1995 May 29) 681 (1-2) 47-57.
Journal code: B5L. ISSN: 0006-8993.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199601

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing
hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perifused rat islets and
insulin-secreting clonal .beta.-cell lines

AB TRH immunoreactivity has been detected in the pancreas of man and rat and
localized to the islets of Langerhans. The authors studied the effect of
synthetic TRH and the related tripeptide

pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline

amide (**EPF**) on isolated perifused rat islets and the
glucose-responsive clonal cell lines HIT-T15 and RIN5AH. TRH at 10 nM
potentiated, whereas **EPF** from 1 nM upwards suppressed
glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in the cell lines. Further,
EPF reversed TRH-stimulated insulin release. Similar responses
were obsd. in perifused isolated rat islets at the tested dose of 1

.mu.M.

Gel permeation chromatog. of rat adult and neonatal whole pancreas,
isolated islets, and HIT cell exts. demonstrated the elution of total
TRH-like immunoreactivity (t-TRH-LI) in the same position as synthetic
TRH. Cation exchange anal. of the t-TRH-LI from rat adult pancreas and
HIT cell exts. showed that neutral TRH-like peptides corresponding to
synthetic **EPF** were also present. Reverse-phase fast protein
liq. chromatog. anal. of t-TRH-LI in the unbound fraction of these exts.
subjected to anion exchange columns, also demonstrated peaks

corresponding

to synthetic **EPF**. The authors conclude that TRH potentiates,
whereas **EPF** inhibits, glucose-stimulated insulin release in
isolated perifused islets and the cell lines. In addn., **EPF**
reversed the stimulatory effect of TRH. The presence of **EPF**-LI
in rat adult and neonatal pancreas and HIT cell exts. suggests it may
contribute in the **modulation** of pancreatic endocrine
function.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:897670 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:306903

TITLE: Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates
thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin
secretion in perifused rat islets and
insulin-secreting clonal .beta.-cell lines

AUTHOR(S): Kulkarni, Rohit N.; Wang, Zhi-Li; Akinsanya, Karen
O.;

Bennet, William M.; Wang, Ren-Ming; Smith, David M.;
Ghatei, Mohammad A.; Byfield, Peter G. H.; Bloom,
Stephen R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Div. Endocrinol. Metabolism, Dep. Metabolic Med., R.
Postgrad. Med. Sch., Hammersmith Hospital, London,

W12

ONN, UK

SOURCE: Endocrinology (1995), 136(11), 5155-64

CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 22 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

TI A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response

AB In the rat, the main olfactory bulb receives a strong noradrenergic (NA) input from the locus ceruleus which is crit. for different types of olfactory learning. However, the resulting effect of NA **modulation** on the olfactory bulb elec. **activity** and its pharmacol. are not well understood. In this study, the authors investigated the action of NA on the bulbar neuronal population using evoked field potentials (**EFP**) elicited antidromically in the olfactory bulb of anesthetized rats, by stimulation of the lateral olfactory tract (LOT). EFPs in response to single and paired-pulse stimulation of the LOT were collected before, during and until 2 h after

a

10 min perfusion of pharmacol. agents through a push-pull cannula. Four concns. of NA were tested ranging from 10^{-5} M to 10^{-2} M. NA induced a reversible dose-dependent effect. The major effect was obsd. at 10^{-3} M. It consisted of an increase in Component 2 amplitude (depolarization of granules cell dendrites) and a decrease in Component 3 amplitude (depolarization of granule cell bodies). In parallel, paired-pulse inhibition of mitral cells by granule cells was increased. The .alpha.1 agonist phenylephrine (10^{-3} M) mimicked most of the effects of NA whereas the .alpha.1 antagonist prazosin (10^{-3} M) blocked its main action. Isoproterenol (.beta. agonist, 10^{-3} M) and clonidine (.alpha.2 agonist, 10^{-3} M) could not reproduce the effects of NA. Thus mainly through the activation of .alpha.1 receptors, NA enhances synaptic activation of granule cells and increases feed-back inhibition of mitral cells. Consequences of such effects in the context of learning and memory are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:608462 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:26202

TITLE: A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response

AUTHOR(S): Mouly, Anne-Marie; Elaagouby, A.; Ravel, Nadine

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physiologie Neurosensorielle, Universite Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique URA 180, Villeurbanne, F-69622, Fr.

SOURCE: Brain Res. (1995), 681(1,2), 47-57

CODEN: BRREAP; ISSN: 0006-8993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI Neuroendocrine abnormalities in hypothalamic amenorrhea: Spectrum, stability, and response to neurotransmitter **modulation**.AB To characterize the neuroendocrine patterns of abnormal GnRH secretion in hypothalamic amenorrhea (HA), 49 women with primary and secondary HA underwent frequent sampling of LH in a total of 72 baseline studies over 12-24 h. A subset of women participated in more than one study to address 1) the variability of LH pulse patterns over time; and 2) the impact of modulating opioid, dopaminergic, and adrenergic tone on LH secretory patterns. The frequency and amplitude of LH secretion was compared with that seen in the early follicular phase (**EFP**) of normally cycling women. The spectrum of abnormalities of LH pulses was 8% apulsatile, 27% low frequency/low amplitude, 8% low amplitude/normal frequency, 43% low frequency/normal amplitude, 14% normal frequency/normal

amplitude. Of patients studied overnight, 45% demonstrated a pubertal pattern of augmented LH secretion during sleep. Of patients studied repeatedly, 75% demonstrated at least 2 different patterns of LH

secretion, and 33% reverted at least once to a normal pattern of secretion. An increase in LH pulse frequency was seen in 12 of 15 subjects in response to naloxone (opioid receptor antagonist). Clonidine (alpha-2 adrenergic agonist) was associated with a decrease in mean LH in 3 of 3 subjects. An increase in LH pulse frequency was seen in 4 of 8 subjects in response to metoclopramide (dopamine receptor antagonist), but the response was not statistically significant. Baseline abnormalities in LH secretion did not appear to influence response to neurotransmitter modulation. Conclusions: 1) HA represents a spectrum of disordered GnRH secretion that can vary over time; 2) LH pulse patterns at baseline do not appear to influence the ability to respond to neurotransmitter modulation; 3) Opioid and adrenergic tone appear to influence the hypothalamic GnRH pulse generator in some individuals with HA.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000298759 EMBASE

TITLE: Neuroendocrine abnormalities in hypothalamic amenorrhea: Spectrum, stability, and response to neurotransmitter modulation.

AUTHOR: Perkins R.B.; Hall J.E.; Martin K.A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: K.A. Martin, Reproductive Endocrine Unit, Massachusetts General Hospital, Bartlett Hall Extension 5, 55 Fruit Street, Boston, MA 02114, United States

SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, (1999) 84/6 (1905-1911).

Refs: 51

ISSN: 0021-972X CODEN: JCEMAZ

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the lower limbs.

AB Precision, long-term stability, linearity and accuracy of the x-ray peripheral quantitative computerized tomographic (pQCT) bone scanner XCT 3000 (Norland-Stratec Medical Sys.) were evaluated using the European Forearm Phantom (EFP). In vivo measurements were assessed using a standardized procedure at the distal femur and the distal tibia. In the patient-scan mode, the spatial resolution of the system was 1.04 .+-. .

0.05 lp/mm as measured at the 10% level of the modulation transfer function (MTF). The contrast-detail diagram (CDD) yielded a minimal difference in attenuation coefficient (AC) of 0.07 cm⁻¹ at an object size of 0.5 mm. The effective dose for humans was calculated to be less than 1.5 .mu.Sv per scan. Short-term precision in vivo was expressed as root mean square standard deviation of paired measurements of 20 healthy volunteers (RMSSD = 0.5%). At the distal femur total volumetric density (ToD) and total cross-sectional area (ToA) were found to be less sensitive to positioning errors than at the distal tibia. Structural parameters like the polar cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMI(p)) or the polar cross-sectional moment of resistance (CSMR(p)) showed a good short-term precision at the distal femur (RMSSD = 1.2 and 1.4%). The relation between the two skeletal sites with respect to CSMI(p) or

CSMR(p) showed a high coefficient of determination (r² = 0.77 and 0.74).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998271933 EMBASE

TITLE: Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral
quantitative computerized tomograph (pQCT) scanner for
the bone densitometry at the lower limbs.
AUTHOR: Braun M.J.; Meta M.D.; Schneider P.; Reiners Chr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Schneider, Clinic for Nuclear Medicine,
Josef-Schneider-Strasse 2, D-97080 Wurzburg, Germany.
schneider@nuklearmedizin.uni-wuerzburg.de
SOURCE: Physics in Medicine and Biology, (1998) 43/8 (2279-2294).
Refs: 46
ISSN: 0031-9155 CODEN: PHMBA7
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0031-9155(98)89994-6
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 014 Radiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates thyrotropin-releasing
hormone-stimulated insulin secretion in perifused rat islets and insulin-
secreting clonal .beta.-cell lines.

AB TRH immunoreactivity has been detected in the pancreas of man and rat and
localized to the islets of Langerhans. We studied the effect of synthetic
TRH and the related tripeptide pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide (
EPF) on isolated perifused rat islets and the glucose-responsive
clonal cell lines HIT-T15 and RIN5AH. TRH at 10 nM potentiated [0.5 .+-.
0.1 (control) vs. 0.8 .+-. 0.1 (TRH) pmol/106 cells per 120 min; mean

.+-. SEM; n = 6; P < 0.001; n = 15], whereas **EPF** from 1 nM upwards
suppressed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion [0.8 .+-. 0.1 (control)
vs. 0.5 .+-. 0.1 (**EPF**) pmol/106 cells per 120 min; P < 0.001; n
= 12) in the cell lines. Further, **EPF** reversed TRH- stimulated
insulin release. Similar responses were observed in perifused isolated

rat islets at the tested dose of 1 .mu.M. Gel permeation chromatography of

rat adult and neonatal whole pancreas, isolated islets, and HIT cell extracts
demonstrated the elution of total TRH-like immunoreactivity (t-TRH-LI) in
the same position as synthetic TRH. Cation exchange analysis of the
t-TRH-LI from rat adult pancreas and HIT cell extracts showed that

neutral TRH-like peptides corresponding to synthetic **EPF** were also
present. Reverse-phase fast protein liquid chromatographic analysis of
t-TRH-LI in the unbound fraction of these extracts subjected to union
exchange columns, also demonstrated peaks corresponding to synthetic
EPF. We conclude that TRH potentiates, whereas **EPF**
inhibits, glucose-stimulated insulin release in isolated perifused islets
and the cell lines. In addition, **EPF** reversed the stimulatory
effect of TRH. The presence of **EPF**-LI in rat adult and neonatal
pancreas and HIT cell extracts suggests it may contribute in the
modulation of pancreatic endocrine function.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95328649 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995328649

TITLE: Pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide attenuates
thyrotropin-releasing hormone-stimulated insulin secretion
in perifused rat islets and insulin- secreting clonal
.beta.-cell lines.

AUTHOR: Kulkarni R.N.; Wang Z.-L.; Akinsanya K.O.; Bennet W.M.;
Wang R.-M.; Smith D.M.; Ghatel M.A.; Byfield P.G.H.; Bloom
S.R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Endocrinology/Metabolism, Department of
Metabolic Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane

Source: Road, London W12 0NN, United Kingdom
Endocrinology, (1995) 136/11 (5155 64).
ISSN: 0013-7227 CODEN: ENDOAO
Country: United States
Document Type: Journal; Article
File Segment: 003 Endocrinology
Language: English
Summary Language: English

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response.

AB In the rat, the main olfactory bulb receives a strong noradrenergic (NA) input from the locus coeruleus which is critical for different types of olfactory learning. However, the resulting effect of NA modulation on the olfactory bulb electrical activity and its pharmacology are not well understood. In this study, we investigated the action of NA on the bulbar neuronal population using evoked field potentials (EFP) elicited antidromically in the olfactory bulb of anesthetized rats, by stimulation of the lateral olfactory tract (LOT). EFPs in response to single and paired-pulse stimulation of the LOT were collected before, during and until 2 h after a 10 min perfusion of pharmacological agents through a push-pull cannula. Four concentrations of NA were tested ranging from 10⁻⁵ M to 10⁻² M. NA induced a reversible dose-dependent effect. The major effect was observed at 10⁻³ M. It consisted of an increase in Component 2 amplitude (depolarization of granule cell dendrites) and a decrease in Component 3 amplitude (depolarization of granule cell bodies). In parallel, paired-pulse inhibition of mitral cells

by granule cells was increased. The .alpha.1 agonist phenylephrine (10⁻³ M) mimicked most of the effects of NA whereas the .alpha.1 antagonist prazosin (10⁻³ M) blocked its main action. Isoproterenol (.beta. agonist, 10⁻³ M) and clonidine (.alpha.2 agonist, 10⁻³ M) could not reproduce the effects of NA. Thus mainly through the activation of .alpha.1 receptors, NA enhances synaptic activation of granule cells and increases feed-back inhibition of mitral cells. Consequences of such effects in the context of learning and memory are discussed.

Accession Number: 95182321 EMBASE
Document Number: 1995182321
Title: A study of the effects of noradrenaline in the rat olfactory bulb using evoked field potential response.
Author: Mouly A.-M.; Elaagouby A.; Ravel N.
Corporate Source: Lab. de Physiologie Neurosensorielle, Universite Claude Bernard Lyon-1, Centre Nat. Recherche Scientifique, F-69622 Villeurbanne Cedex, France
Source: Brain Research, (1995) 681/1-2 (47-57).
ISSN: 0006-8993 CODEN: BRREAP
Country: Netherlands
Document Type: Journal; Article
File Segment: 002 Physiology
037 Drug Literature Index
Language: English
Summary Language: English

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 22 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

TI Relative changes in LH pulsatility during the menstrual cycle: Using data from hypogonadal women as a reference point.

AB The basic premise of this study is that the GnRH-LH pulsatile activity, particularly its frequency characteristics, constitutes, in the absence of any considerable ovarian feedback, the intrinsic rhythm of the hypothalamic-pituitary unit at its maximal rate. Thus, LH pulse attributes determined in postpubertal hypogonadal subjects may be used as

a reference in assessing the degree of influence exerted by endocrine factors that modulate GnRH-LH pulses. Accordingly, serum LH levels were determined in samples obtained at 15-min intervals for 24 h in 20 hypogonadal women: 13 postmenopausal women (PMW) and seven women with premature ovarian failure (POF). Similar measurements were performed in normally cycling women: 25 in the early follicular phase (EFP), 13 in the late follicular phase (LFP), seven at midcycle surge (LH surge) and 15 in the midluteal phase (MLP). Significant pulses were identified by the cluster algorithm utilizing factors appropriate for 24 h data series of a sampling frequency of 15-min intervals. The results show a 24-h mean (\pm SE) LH pulse frequency of 78.2 ± 2.8 and 85.5 ± 2.4 min per pulse for young (POF) and older (PMW) hypogonadal women, respectively. During the follicular phase of the cycle, the LH pulse frequency is not significantly different from that of hypogonadal women, but there is a significant ($P < 0.05$) increase from early to late follicular phases (95.4 ± 3.3 vs 78.8 ± 2.2 min per pulse). However, when the sleep periods are excluded from the 24-h data series because of the associated decrease of LH pulse frequency in EFP women, the resulting pulse frequencies are almost identical for EFP, LFP and PMW. An elevation beyond the basic pulse rhythm determined in PMW or POF is not observed in any phase of the menstrual cycle studied, including the midcycle surge. The decrease in LH pulse frequency during the luteal phase of the cycle (151.8 ± 8.0 min per pulse, $P < 0.001$ vs hypogonadal women) beyond the reference pulse frequency of hypogonadal women is unequivocal. By contrast, the pulse amplitude varies markedly among the groups with the largest found in POF (36.6 ± 4.5 IU/l). It follows, in descending order, PMW (22.7 ± 3.1 IU/l), midcycle surge (17.3 ± 2.8 IU/l), MLP women (7.0 ± 3.1 IU/l) and the EFP (4.9 ± 0.3 IU/l) and LFP (4.0 ± 0.4 IU/l). These data support the concept that the changes in the LH pulse frequency during the menstrual cycle can be reduced, but do not exceed the periodicity of the basic rhythm of the GnRH-LH pulse generator determined in hypogonadal women. Our observations also demonstrate that the pulse amplitude is subject to profound modulation by ovarian factors. Thus, the basic rhythm of GnRH-LH pulses may serve as a meaningful reference in assessing influences by endocrine factors on GnRH-LH pulsatile activity.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90151820 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1990151820
TITLE: Relative changes in LH pulsatility during the menstrual cycle: Using data from hypogonadal women as a reference point.
AUTHOR: Rossmannith W.G.; Liu C.H.; Laughlin G.A.; Mortola J.F.; Suh B.Y.; Yen S.S.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Obstetrics-Gynecology, University of Ulm, Prittwitzstrasse 43, D-7900 Ulm, Germany
SOURCE: Clinical Endocrinology, (1990) 32/5 (647-660).
ISSN: 0300-0664 CODEN: CLENAO
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
TI **Modulation** of neural cell membrane conductance by the herbal anxiolytic and antiepileptic drug aswal
AB To evaluate the effects of aswal on ionic fluxes and neuronal

excitation, we performed extracellular and whole cell patch clamp recordings on CA1 pyramidal neurons of guinea pig and Long-Evans rats. Aswal (100-250 mg/kg) was administered systemically, and its effects on the rate of synchronized extracellular field potentials (EFP), membrane parameters, action potentials and postsynaptic potentials were recorded. The extracellular results obtained are consistent with calcium antagonistic properties. Intracellular recordings suggest that a direct sodium antagonistic effect as seen in many antiepileptic drugs plays no significant role. Further effects on ligand gated ion channels are discussed controversially. In summary, the cellular action of aswal appears heterogeneous with calcium antagonism playing a prominent role in counteracting excitation which may be a common feature in epilepsy and different psychiatric conditions as mood and anxiety disorder. Copyright (C) 2000 S. Karger AG, Basel.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:948349 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 382KM

TITLE: **Modulation** of neural cell membrane conductance by the herbal anxiolytic and antiepileptic drug aswal
 AUTHOR: Grunze H (Reprint); Langosch J; vonLoewenich C; Walden J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: LMU MUNICH, DEPT PSYCHIAT, NUSSBAUMSTR 7, D-80336 MUNICH, GERMANY (Reprint); LMU UNIV HOSP, DEPT PSYCHIAT, MUNICH, GERMANY; UNIV HOSP, DEPT PSYCHIAT, FREIBURG, GERMANY
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: GERMANY
 SOURCE: NEUROPSYCHOBIOLOGY, (NOV 2000) Vol. 42, Supp. [1], pp. 28-32.

Publisher: KARGER, ALLSCHWILERSTRASSE 10, CH-4009 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

ISSN: 0302-282X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 18

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)

TI Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the lower limbs

AB Precision, long-term stability, linearity and accuracy of the x-ray peripheral quantitative computerized tomographic (pQCT) bone scanner XCT 3000 (Norland-Stratec Medical Sys.) were evaluated using the European Forearm Phantom (EFP). In vivo measurements were assessed using a standardized procedure at the distal femur and the distal tibia. In the patient-scan mode, the spatial resolution of the system was 1.04 +/- 0.05 lp/mm as measured at the 10% level of the **modulation transfer function** (MTF). The contrast-detail diagram (CDD) yielded a minimal difference in attenuation coefficient (AC) of 0.07 cm⁻¹ at an object size of 0.5 mm. The effective dose for humans was calculated to be less than 1.5 mSv per scan. Short-term precision in vivo was expressed as root mean square standard deviation of paired measurements of 20 healthy volunteers (RMSSD = 0.5%). At the distal femur total volumetric density (ToD) and total cross-sectional area (ToA) were found to be less sensitive to positioning errors than at the distal tibia. Structural parameters like the polar cross-sectional moment of inertia (CSMIp) or

the polar cross-sectional moment of resistance (CSMRp) showed a good short-term precision at the distal femur (RMSSD = 1.2 and 1.4%). The relation between the two skeletal sites with respect to CSMIp or CSMRp showed a high coefficient of determination ($r^2 = 0.77$ and 0.74).

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:624462 SCISEARCH

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 109LQ

TITLE: Clinical evaluation of a high-resolution new peripheral

quantitative computerized tomography (pQCT) scanner for the bone densitometry at the lower limbs

AUTHOR: Kun M J; Meta M D; Schneider P (Reprint); Reiners C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV WURZBURG, CLIN NUCL MED, JOSEF SCHNEIDER STR 2, D-97080 WURZBURG, GERMANY (Reprint); UNIV WURZBURG, CLIN NUCL MED, D-97080 WURZBURG, GERMANY; UNIV BUENOS AIRES, FAC DENT, DEPT PHYSIOL, RA-1053 BUENOS AIRES, DF, ARGENTINA

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: GERMANY; ARGENTINA
 SOURCE: PHYSICS IN MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY, (AUG 1998) Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 2279-2294.
 Publisher: IOP PUBLISHING LTD, DIRAC HOUSE, TEMPLE BACK, BRISTOL BS1 6BE, ENGLAND.
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 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
 LANGUAGE: English
 REFERENCE COUNT: 46

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
 TI PYROGLUTAMYL-PHENYLALANYL-PROLINE AMIDE ATTENUATES THYROTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE-STIMULATED INSULIN-SECRETION IN PERFUSED RAT ISLETS AND INSULIN-SECRETING CLONAL BETA-CELL LINES
 AB TRH immunoreactivity has been detected in the pancreas of man and rat and localized to the islets of Langerhans. We studied the effect of synthetic TRH and the related tripeptide pyroglutamyl-phenylalanyl-proline amide (**EPF**) on isolated perfused rat islets and the glucose-responsive clonal cell lines HIT-T15 and RIN5AH. TRH at 10 nM potentiated $[0.5 \pm 0.1$ (control) vs. 0.8 ± 0.1 (TRH) pmol/10(6) cells per 120 min; mean \pm SEM; n = 6; P < 0.001; n = 15], whereas **EPF** from 1 mM upwards suppressed glucose-stimulated insulin secretion $[0.8 \pm 0.1$ (control) vs. 0.5 ± 0.1 (**EPF**) pmol/10(6) cells per 120 min; P < 0.001; n = 12) in the cell lines. Further, **EPF** reversed TRH-stimulated insulin release. Similar responses were observed in perfused isolated rat islets at the tested dose of 1 μ M. Gel permeation chromatography of rat adult and neonatal whole pancreas, isolated islets, and HIT cell extracts demonstrated the elution of total TRH-like immunoreactivity (t-TRH-LI) in the same position as synthetic TRH. Cation exchange analysis of the t-TRH-LI from rat adult pancreas and HIT cell extracts showed that neutral TRH-like peptides corresponding to synthetic **EPF** were also present. Reverse-phase fast protein liquid chromatographic analysis of t-TRH-LI in the unbound fraction of these extracts subjected to anion exchange columns, also demonstrated peaks corresponding to synthetic **EPF**.
 We conclude that TRH potentiates, whereas **EPF** inhibits, glucose-stimulated insulin release in isolated perfused islets and the cell lines. In addition, **EPF** reversed the stimulatory effect of TRH. The presence of **EPF**-LI in rat adult and neonatal pancreas and HIT cell extracts suggests it may contribute in the modulation of pancreatic endocrine function.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:761188 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: TB983
 TITLE: PYROGLUTAMYL-PHENYLALANYL-PROLINE AMIDE ATTENUATES THYROTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONE-STIMULATED

INSULIN-SECRETION
 IN PERFUSED RAT ISLETS AND INSULIN-SECRETING CLONAL BETA-CELL LINES

AUTHOR: KULKARNI R N; WANG Z L; AKINSANYA K O; BENNET W M; WANG R M; SMITH D M; GHATEI M A; BYFIELD P G H; BLOOM S R

(Reprint)
 CORPORATE SOURCE: HAMMERSMITH HOSP, ROYAL POSTGRAD MED SCH, DEPT METAB MED,
 ENDOCRINOL & METAB, LONDON W12 0NN, ENGLAND
 (Reprint);
 HAMMERSMITH HOSP, ROYAL POSTGRAD MED SCH, DEPT METAB MED,
 DIV ENDOCRINOL & METAB, LONDON W12 0NN, ENGLAND
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: ENGLAND
 SOURCE: ENDOCRINOLOGY, (NOV 1995) Vol. 136, No. 11, pp.
 5155-5164.
 ISSN: 0013-7227.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 REFERENCE COUNT: 50
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 22 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2001 ISI (R)
 TI A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF NORADRENALINE IN THE RAT OLFATORY-BULB USING
 EVOKED FIELD POTENTIAL RESPONSE
 AB In the rat, the main olfactory bulb receives a strong noradrenergic
 (NA) input from the locus coeruleus which is critical for different types
 of olfactory learning. However, the resulting effect of NA
 modulation on the olfactory bulb electrical activity and
 its pharmacology are not well understood. In this study, we investigated
 the action of NA on the bulbar neuronal population using evoked field
 potentials (EFP) elicited antidromically in the olfactory bulb
 of anesthetized rats, by stimulation of the lateral olfactory tract
 (LOT).
 EFPs in response to single and paired-pulse stimulation of the LOT were
 collected before, during and until 2 h after a 10 min perfusion of
 pharmacological agents through a push-pull cannula. Four concentrations
 of
 NA were tested ranging from $10(-5)$ M to $10(-2)$ M. NA induced a reversible
 dose-dependent effect. The major effect was observed at $10(-3)$ M. It
 consisted of an increase in Component 2 amplitude (depolarization of
 granules cell dendrites) and a decrease in Component 3 amplitude
 (depolarization of granule cell bodies). In parallel, paired-pulse
 inhibition of mitral cells by granule cells was increased. The alpha(1)
 agonist phenylephrine ($10(-3)$ M) mimicked most of the effects of NA
 whereas the alpha(1) antagonist prazosin ($10(-3)$ M) blocked its main
 action. Isoproterenol (beta agonist, $10(-3)$ M) and clonidine (alpha(2)
 agonist, $10(-3)$ M) could not reproduce the effects of NA. Thus mainly
 through the activation of alpha(1) receptors, NA enhances synaptic
 activation of granule cells and increases feed-back inhibition of mitral
 cells. Consequences of such effects in the context of learning and memory
 are discussed.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:433954 SCISEARCH
 THE GENUINE ARTICLE: RD895
 TITLE: A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF NORADRENALINE IN THE RAT
 OLFATORY-BULB USING EVOKED FIELD POTENTIAL RESPONSE
 AUTHOR: MOULY A M (Reprint); ELAAGOUBY A; RAVEL N
 CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV LYON 1, PHYSIOL NEUROSENSORIELLE LAB, CNRS, URA 180,
 F-69622 VILLEURBANNE, FRANCE (Reprint)
 COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: FRANCE
 SOURCE: BRAIN RESEARCH, (29 MAY 1995) Vol. 681, No. 1-2, pp.
 47-57
 ISSN: 0006-8993.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
 FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 REFERENCE COUNT: 38
 ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL

TI Electronic fluorescent display

AB In a cathodoluminescent display device, spacer elements are used to provide rigid mechanical support between the face and back plates when the chamber of the device is evacuated so that thin face and back

plates

may be used even for large-screen displays. The spacer support includes a spacer plate having holes therein for passage of electrons between

the

anode and cathode where a predetermined small number of one or more pixel dots corresponds to and spatially overlaps one hole, thereby reducing crosstalk. Shadow-reducing electrodes are employed on the back plate and spacer members alongside the cathode to cause the path of electrons from the cathode to the anode to spread out in order to

reduce

shadows caused by the presence of the spacer members. Various configurations of the two or three sets of grid electrodes may be employed to improve resolution and focusing. A linear array of cathode filament segments is used instead of one long integral cathode wire where the ends of the segments overlap to eliminate any visible gaps caused by the end portions of the segments being at lower temperatures than intermediate portions.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:94871 USPATFULL

TITLE: Electronic fluorescent display

INVENTOR(S): Shichao, Ge, Santa Clara, CA, United States

Lam, Victor, Saratoga, CA, United States

Liang, Jemm Y., San Jose, CA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): PanoCorp Display Systems, Sunnyvale, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5565742	19961015
	WO 9302442	19930204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-70343	19930702 (8)
	WO 1992-US5883	19920714
		19930702 PCT 371 date
		19930702 PCT 102(e) date
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20110715	
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-730110, filed on 15 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5229691 And Ser. No. US 1991-657867, filed on 25 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5170100	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Issing, Gregory C.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Majestic, Parsons, Siebert & Hsue	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	61	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	56 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2601	

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL

TI Composite frame reconfiguration in integrated services networks

AB Method and apparatus for information communication during call connections between subscribers adapted to transmit and receive multimedia information at a pair of endpoint nodes of a fast packet switched network, the endpoint nodes being connected by a network path including at least one transit node traversed by links of the path. The multimedia information is conveyed as traffic consisting of a plurality of component types from among voice, video and data traffic component types each associated with a different subscriber at one of the

endpoint

nodes. A succession of composite frames conveying information is launched from each of the endpoint nodes to the other of the pair on the network path, with each of the frames configured to contain a plurality of fixed size channels representing bandwidth allocations for each of the traffic component types. Each channel is assigned to a subscriber of the respective traffic component type at the endpoint node from which the composite frame was launched for the duration of that subscriber's respective call connection. The composite frames are dynamically reconfigured by releasing and reassigning channels at each of the endpoint nodes when necessary to accommodate changes in traffic flow in the network.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:8293 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Composite frame reconfiguration in integrated services networks
 INVENTOR(S): Bernstein, Simon, Reston, VA, United States
 Jurkevich, Mark, Burtonsville, MD, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sprint International Communications Corp., Reston, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5282202	19940125
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-676537	19910328 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20091117	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Olms, Douglas W.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hom, Shick	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wigman, Cohen, Leitner & Myers	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	24 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2387	

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL

TI Prioritizing attributes in integrated services networks
 AB A system and method of transmitting information between a multiplicity of subscribers as components of traffic in an integrated services network (ISN). The information traffic consists of a multiplicity of media types associated with respective ones of the different subscribers including voice, video and data traffic component types. Each traffic component type has attributes relevant to transmission through the ISN which may differ from such attributes of the other traffic component types, such as delay sensitivity, loss tolerance, **activity** level, burst size, average packet length, and probability of buffer overflow. A plurality of the traffic component types to be transmitted, limited to those destined for subscribers at the same exit point of the ISN, is assembled from subscribers at an entry point of the ISN into a single composite frame of variable size for transmission along a path through the ISN. A different priority level is assigned to each traffic component type for transmission through the ISN according to the respective attributes of the traffic component types. The transmission of composite frames containing lower priority traffic component types is selectively blocked while allowing transmission of composite frames containing higher priority types during periods of traffic congestion or when control of traffic flow is otherwise required along the path.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:83521 USPATFULL

TITLE: Prioritizing attributes in integrated services networks
 INVENTOR(S): Jurkevich, Mark, Burtonsville, MD, United States
 Bernstein, Simon, Reston, VA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sprint International Communications Corp., Reston, VA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5251209	19931005
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-676515	19910328 (7)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20100921	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Olms, Douglas W.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hom, Shick	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wigman, Cohen, Leitner & Myers	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	26 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2252	

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 22 USPATFULL

TI Microprocessor speed controller

AB An AC Motor Speed Controller used to control the Speed, Torque and Horsepower of an AC motor. It allows the speed of the motor to be adjusted to the desired level and is calibrated to develop the desired torque, either automatically through load feedback or through a predetermined or preset level. It also allows for excessive torque to be developed under starting and acceleration conditions while providing for controlled deceleration with proportional braking of the inertia load.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:52118 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Microprocessor speed controller
 INVENTOR(S): Landino, Paul J., New Haven, CT, United States
 Ramadei, Michael J., Bethany, CT, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zycron Systems, Inc., West Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4843297	19890627
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1986-902501	19860902 (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1984-670817, filed on 13 Nov 1984, now abandoned	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Smith, Jr., David	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	St. Onge, Steward, Johnston & Reens	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	18 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	699	